

the ways and means committee, returned today from a visit to North Carolina. In discussing the new estimates he said that the additional money needed should be collected from excess profits and incomes. He asserted that he would insist on the principles of the house bill and oppose many features in the senate measure.

Congressional leaders do not expect to have to provide immediately for the additional credits to the allies, as treasury officials have indicated that no appropriation for that purpose will be requested until the next session.

HIGHER INTEREST ON BONDS?

Whether the interest rate on the new bonds shall be increased also is causing much discussion. Some committee leaders fear it may be necessary to increase 4 per cent securities. Such action also would increase the 2 per cent rate on the new issue of liberty bonds, as the law provides that if bonds subsequently issued shall bear a higher rate, the first issue also shall bear the increased rate. There is a strong sentiment that the new bonds shall be in serial form, instead of running for twenty years.

TO PROLONG CONGRESS.

Several war department officials will appear tomorrow before the finance committee to explain their new estimates.

Chairman Simmons said tonight that while the present year's appropriations already total \$22,000,000, it is estimated that only about \$3,000,000 of that will be spent before the present year's war committee's tax bill comes to a draw on that basis.

The new war estimates will increase materially the technical labor required of congress and probably greatly prolong the session. Two or possibly three additional appropriation bills are expected. The army estimates probably will require passage of a new army appropriation bill. Another and larger deficiency appropriation measure is necessary and another naval deficiency bill also is possible.

HURLEY TO TAKE ACTIVE CHARGE OF BOARD TODAY

Washington, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—Edward N. Hurley of Chicago took the oath of office today as a member of the shipping board, succeeding former Chairman William Deamer, and was later elected president of the emergency fleet corporation. At a meeting of the board tomorrow he formally will be chosen chairman.

Other developments of the day in the shipping board reconstruction included acceptance by the president of the resignation of Vice Chairman Theodore Brent of New Orleans, effective at midnight tonight; conference between members of the board and Rear Admiral Capo, who succeeds Gen. Goethals as manager of the fleet corporation, and a call for a meeting of the fleet corporation tomorrow to elect Admiral Capo to the post assigned for him by the president.

Gen. Goethals' hopes for assignment to France, it was officially reported, may soon be realized. He has made formal application to the war department for assignment to duty and Secretary of War Baker has said that he has Goethals in mind for work commensurate with his ability as an army engineer.

S. M. FELTON OF CHICAGO, MADE WAR RAIL CHIEF

Washington, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—Samuel M. Felton of Chicago, president of the Chicago Great Western railroad, was appointed by Secretary of War Baker today as director general of railways to have complete supervision of the organization and dispatch to Europe of all railway forces and the purchase of all railway material for initial action in France and supplies for continuous operation.

Mr. Felton immediately opened headquarters in a downtown building in Washington.

Mr. Felton has recently had charge of the organization of the railway engineer requirements for service in France. He is now ready to undertake the larger and more hazardous work of transportation of the regiments to Europe and supplying them with material for reconstructing lines of communication.

As director general of railways Mr. Felton will cooperate directly with the chief of engineers of the army and the secretary of war.

BIBLE VERSES STIR EVANSTON WOMEN TO PRAY

Evanston women have organized an interdenominational prayer meeting to pray for the national welfare. The meeting is to be held every Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock in the First Congregational church. An appeal will be issued to the women of the nation to join in similar prayer groups.

The reading of certain Bible passages is said to have stirred the women. One of these passages is Isaiah xxxiii, 3-16, which reads: "Rise up, ye women, and weep; cry, ye daughters, and mourn; for the land is desolate, as the people who were called to weeping and mourning giving themselves to sadness and sighing."

Evanston women say they are ready to shake off their ease and to weep instead of to eat for the sake of deepening the spiritual life of the nation as a preparation for the period of war.

Quiet Restored in Spain; Strikers to Return Today

MADRID, July 26.—Quiet is gradually being restored throughout Spain, which has recently been in a state of unrest due to strikes and other causes. An official spokesman from Valencia says normal life has been restored and that the situation is absolutely normal in the entire region. Striking workmen will resume labor tomorrow in other cities.

Kermit Roosevelt, Wife, Arrive at British Port

A BRITISH PORT, July 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt have arrived here, they were welcomed by Joseph E. Willard, American ambassador to Spain, and Mrs. Willard, the parents of Mrs. Roosevelt.

Kermit Roosevelt, who was in training at the Platibar camp for reserve officers, left there July 9, having accepted an offer to serve in the British army on the staff of Gen. Mauds, commander of the Metropolitan forces.

SENATE STIRRED BY WAR SPEECH SCORING DELAY

Hour of Sacrifice Has Arrived, Borah Says, Flaying Methods.

Washington, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—Senator Borah of Idaho made the walls of the senate ring with Americans today.

Speaking on the river and harbor appropriation bill, the Idaho senator urged against wasting money in creeks on which ducks could not float, while the very destiny of American and free institutions is at stake.

"Never at a time in this struggle has the outlook been as serious as at this time," Senator Borah declared. "Russia, to all appearances, is out of the conflict because of internal conflicts.

Now the Hour of Sacrifice.

"What does that mean to the people of the United States? Could a more serious message come over our wires and affect the lives of millions of our boys than the fact that Russia is breaking out?" We should pray for the success of Kerensky as never before.

"Two million of American boys will find graves on European battlefields. No more serious condition could confront us than confronts the allies now. The situation is hers, and the hour of sacrifice has arrived. And will the senate stop and parry over money going into the improvement of creeks?"

Says U-Boat Peril Grows.

In addition to the Russian situation Senator Borah declared that the submarine question which some weeks ago was believed to be "favorable" to the allies, now has become "distinctly favorable to the Teutonic powers," with reports showing the number of sinkings increasing.

"Has the time not come when we realize that we are in this war?" asked Senator Borah. "We should proceed to legislate upon these measures as if the enemy were at our very gates."

"Does anyone suppose that the submarine power, with Russia giving in, submarine war growing more effective, apparently, every day, with France at the height of her fighting powers, would discuss peace except on Germany's terms?"

Wantia Defeats Tarma.

The American people, Senator Borah declared, should have presented to them definitely and specifically the term, and conditions on which they are fighting.

"Give them an American issue to fight for, and an American issue to die for," he declared, adding that "if the senate realized that this war was an American war, they would not be sitting here passing on the advisability of voting millions of dollars for creeks down which a duck cannot pass."

"I did not vote for war," he concluded, "out of sympathy with France, much as I admire her, but because our American rights were trampled on and our people were faced with the prospect of being outraged and national disgrace."

"This has become an American war, a fight for American principles, to be definitely continued when American interests are safeguarded and satisfied. It is no longer a war to spread democracy in Europe or for rehabilitation of European countries. It is a war showing that the United States, though slow to act, is swift to avenge."

LEIPZIG STRIKE DEMANDS PEACE, BREAD, LIBERTY

LONDON, July 26.—A Daily News dispatch from Stockholm dated Thursday says details of the "stop the war" strike at Leipzig have been received by mail by the Social Democrat. On July 16 many people suddenly left work and assembled in front of the town hall. Popular leaders were summoned and on their advice the crowd adjourned to the people's house, where Secretary Ryssel of the Labor party, in addressing them, asked:

"Why this strike? Is it for higher wages?"

Cries of "No, no" were given in reply. "Is it for shorter hours?"

Again the answer was "No, no."

"What is it for, then?"

No answer was given to this question.

Later in the day a demonstration attended by 30,000 strikers was held in Brainerd gardens, where speeches were delivered demanding for the people liberty, bread, and peace. On the next day the strikers resumed work.

Handbills distributed during the demonstration stated that similar assemblies were held by comrades in front of the town halls at Roniberg, Stettin, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Breslau, Munich, and other towns.

BRITISH SINK 2 AND CAPTURE 2 TEUTON VESSELS

AMSTERDAM, July 26.—Two German vessels have been sunk and two German steamers have been taken to England by British destroyers, according to the correspondent at Texel, one of the Friesian islands, of the Amsterdam Telegraaf. A German steamer which had been torpedoed, the correspondent adds, has arrived at Denholt.

U-Boat Victims Arrive Home. An Atlantic Port, July 26.—Survivors of six American vessels, either torpedoed by German submarines, or wrecked in French waters, reached here today on a transatlantic steamer. They were the captain and eighties of the crew of the steamship Kanan, torpedoed off the east coast of France July 8, four of the crew perishing; the captain and thirty-two of the crew of the steamer Orkney, torpedoed July 8, also with the loss of four of the captain and thirty-one of the crew of the American steamer Massapequa, torpedoed July 7; the captain and twelve of the crew of the schooner Edward B. Winslow, which caught fire at St. Nazaire, France, July 10; the captain and fifteen of the crew of the schooner Addie M. Lawrence, which went ashore near St. Nazaire July 7, and eleven of the crew of the schooner Mary V. Bowen, sunk by shell fire July 12 of Brest.

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FUNDS FOR CROSSING THE RHINE

Total Deficiency Estimate \$5,205,368,347, of Which Amount the Army Submits \$5,275,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—The \$5,275,000,000 deficiency estimate was submitted by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to the appropriations committee of the house today. The total for army and navy purposes is \$5,205,368,347. The following items are from the army report:

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Armament of fortifications | \$2,464,615,000 |
| Pay, etc. of the army | 715,228,441 |
| Transportation of the army and its supplies | 450,300,305 |
| Clothing and camp and garrison equipment | 257,900,007 |
| Subsistence of the army | 320,712,218 |
| Automatic machine rifles | 170,277,000 |
| Reactive supplies | 163,317,225 |
| Medical and hospital department | 100,000,000 |
| Engineer operations in the field | 100,000,000 |
| Barracks and quarters | 52,118,000 |
| Ordnance stores and supplies | 70,000,000 |
| Ordnance stores, administration | 30,520,000 |
| Water and sewers at military posts | 24,207,500 |
| Construction and repair of hospitals | 23,900,000 |
| Terminal facilities | 23,400,000 |
| Roads, walls, wharves, and drainage | 11,717,000 |
| Incidental expenses | 11,016,700 |
| Shooting galleries and ranges | 6,014,540 |
| Engineer equipment of troops | 4,500,000 |
| Proving ground | 3,000,000 |
| Signal service of the army | 2,620,000 |
| Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia | 2,520,000 |
| Civilian military training camps | 2,118,000 |
| Ordnance service | 1,825,000 |
| Rock Island arsenal, Rock Island, Ill. | 1,645,000 |
| Submarine base, Panama canal | 1,500,000 |
| Watervliet arsenal, Watertown, Mass. | 1,200,000 |
| Submarine mines | 700,000 |
| Protecting Panama canal and canal structures | 600,000 |
| Storage facilities at armories | 500,000 |
| Military information service, general staff | 445,000 |
| Springfield arsenal, Springfield, Mass. | 350,000 |
| San Antonio arsenal, San Antonio, Tex. | 185,000 |
| Berica arsenal, Berica, Cal. | 51,500 |
| Total | \$5,275,753,755 |

Supplemental estimates, previously submitted, total \$642,241,651. Of this amount \$639,241,651 was contained in the aviation bill signed by the president this week. The grand total of deficiency estimates submitted for the war department within the last three weeks is \$5,917,578,347.

NAVAL ESTIMATES

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Navy deficiency estimates submitted up to this time include: | |
| Emergency construction fund | \$ 100,000,000 |
| Ordnance and ammunition | 90,000,000 |
| Naval aeronautics | 45,000,000 |
| Naval training camps | 12,000,000 |
| Bureau of steam engineering | 12,000,000 |
| Naval gun factory, Washington | 7,500,000 |
| Special winter clothing | 4,500,000 |
| Ordnance stations | 3,000,000 |
| Clothing, marine corps | 2,000,000 |
| Naval hospitals | 2,000,000 |
| Naval equipment | 1,500,000 |
| Barracks, marine corps | 500,000 |
| Marine railroads at navy yards | 300,000 |
| Navy recreation fund | 225,000 |
| Radio station, Porto Rico | 200,000 |
| New London, Conn., submarine base | 50,000 |
| Instructors, naval academy | 25,000 |
| Total | \$ 237,490,000 |
| Grand total, army and navy deficiency estimates | \$6,915,368,347 |

The first indication that the embargo against the neutrals is likely to prove a boomerang: In Switzerland the value of the dollar has fallen a full 60 centimes.—ILLINOIS STAATS-ZEITUNG.

Just let any one tell us that we do not beat the world! Even Great Britain has in three years of war spent only \$25,000,000,000; we on the contrary, in a half year almost \$12,000,000,000.—ILLINOIS STAATS-ZEITUNG.

Kerszak's blood and iron cure does not appear to have any further terrors for the mouskille after he has received more than a sufficient taste of it from the other side.—CHICAGOER PRESSE.

Bonar Law's dependence upon American generosity assures us to a painful movement toward that region of the body in which, according to anatomical opinion, the pocketbook is said to be located.

The allees are ready for a conference with the Russians. If they wait a little while longer they may be able to hold this conference in Vladivostok.—NEW YORKER STAATS-ZEITUNG.

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Boy Bather Killed by Lightning; Second Hurt

Benton Harbor, Mich., July 26.—While bathing in the lake at Lakeside, Mich., yesterday, immediately after a storm, John Duke of Omaha, Neb., was struck by lightning and instantly killed. His chum, Frederick Rich of Chicago, was probably fatally hurt. Rich owes the faint spark of life to Will H. Morton of this city. Mr. Morton's first aid efforts prolonged the lad's life, according to a statement made by Dr. Helke.

Three Illinois Men Pass Diplomacy Service Test

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—Ray Atherton and Harold L. Williamson, of Chicago, and Phyllis L. Cable of Rock Island, Ill., passed successfully, it was announced today, the examinations held in Washington last month for entrance to the American diplomacy service.

Koop denied that he had violated the espionage act and said that whenever he addressed socialist meetings he always advised his listeners to "keep within the law." He admitted, however, that he had sold copies of Bull, but claimed he did not know that the publication contained the cartoon which the government claimed was obscene and contrary to law. About the time Koop was arrested his son, George Koop Jr., who was one of the 250, the first number drafted for the national army, was preparing to answer the country's call. He indicated that he would not claim exemption.

U-Boat Victims Arrive Home. An Atlantic Port, July 26.—Survivors of six American vessels, either torpedoed by German submarines, or wrecked in French waters, reached here today on a transatlantic steamer. They were the captain and eighties of the crew of the steamship Kanan, torpedoed off the east coast of France July 8, four of the crew perishing; the captain and thirty-two of the crew of the steamer Orkney, torpedoed July 8, also with the loss of four of the captain and thirty-one of the crew of the American steamer Massapequa, torpedoed July 7; the captain and twelve of the crew of the schooner Edward B. Winslow, which caught fire at St. Nazaire, France, July 10; the captain and fifteen of the crew of the schooner Addie M. Lawrence, which went ashore near St. Nazaire July 7, and eleven of the crew of the schooner Mary V. Bowen, sunk by shell fire July 12 of Brest.

DUBLIN, July 26.—The

DEATH PENALTY REVIVED TO END ARMY MUTINIES

Russia Returns to Iron Rule to Save Its Forces.

(By the Associated Press.) The Russian government's policy of "shot and execution" to be carried out among those which poll ill for the sedition threatening the eastern front and those persons within the country who are trying to nullify the good work that has followed the revolution.

On the establishment, abolished with the advent of the new government, again the czar put into force on the demand of the military commanders at the front, who now will be able to assemble field courts martial and put to death summary traitors in the army.

Gen. Kornilov, commander of the forces in Galicia whose disaffection and desertion have wrought havoc in the Russian military, is the most insistent of the military czars in calling for a free hand to check the refractory troops, declaring that the death penalty was the only means of saving the army.

Guards Slain by Troops.

Prior to the acquiescence of the government Gen. Kornilov is reported to have taken the drastic step of having a division—15,000 men—march towards the Black sea, put to pieces by their faithless former brothers-in-arms.

Meanwhile, pending the tightening of the reins of repression, the Russian troops everywhere in Galicia from the ridge around Tarnopol southward to the southeastern Bukowina border, are continuing to give way, with relatively little fighting, before the Germans and Austro-Hungarians.

The important towns of Buczac, Ternopol, Oryslia, and Delatyn have been captured by the Teutonic allies, and the Russians also have been driven from the Tatar towns in the Carpathians and their positions in the Khrilova and the Krasnaya.

The withdrawal of the Russians in the latter places apparently paves the way for the Germans to reenter Bukowina, which, if accomplished, possibly would make her seat the Russo-Romanian line running through Moldavia to where the Danube bends eastward for its last course into the Black sea. Already Gen. Bessarabov reports the Germans debouching from the Tatar pass to be headed in the direction of Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina.

Germany Taken in South.

In addition to breaching the German line south of the Carpathians, the Russians and Romanians made large captures of men and guns. To the Russians there came as a reward for their part in the concentrated attack over 100,000 prisoners, thirty-seven thousand machine guns, and other war equipment, while the Russians for the most part took approximately the same number of prisoners and twenty-four guns.

In the north around Krivo, the Germans have recaptured the greater part of the territory taken from them early in the week, compelling the Russians under a heavy artillery fire to fall back.

Great Victory for Germans.

Again the Germans have made a vicious thrust at the French line in the Alsace region of France, and again they have paid dearly in men killed or wounded for a slight gain. The attack was delivered over a front of two miles, from Hirschwiller to La Bovelle, but only to the south of Alles, was the crown of the army able to penetrate French lines of trenches. In Chappagne the French have captured German trenches.

Over a front of miles from the coast in Flanders to the Lys, the terrible artillery duel between the British and Germans continues, but as yet no attack has been made by either side to throw the industry into the fighting. The Germans are said to be suffering from "nerves" and are raining shells on every point along the British front where movements outside the usual routine are observed. The Lens sector, Armentières, and other places recently have been torn by large numbers of German projectiles.

Appeal to Fighters.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Another proclamation has been issued on behalf of the executives of the Women's Soldier Delegates and the Peasant's contingent. It is addressed to all commanders of the army and the fleet, and declares that the revolution is being encouraged.

"Look of discipline and open treachery at the front," the proclamation says, "is facilitating Field Marshal von Hindenburg's new offensive. The same defects inflicted on our army are opening the way to the enemy for invading the general panic and preparing the soil in which the poisonous seeds of revolution may some day fall. Already an attack is being organized by the strong bourgeoisie; already the Jacobins and hyenas of the old regime are howling."

ALLIES CARE IS SERIOUS.

Washington, D. C., July 26.—(Special.)—Government officials today, while not attempting to minimize the seriousness of the allies' military and naval situation, expressed the greatest confidence in the ability of the allies and of the United States to overcome every obstacle.

They professed confidence also in the ability of Russia to recover from her present distress.

It was declared by one administration authority that the spring offensives of both the British and the French armies had been failures. No note of pessimism comes from either England or France, but up to now assurances have been received that the war is approaching an early end.

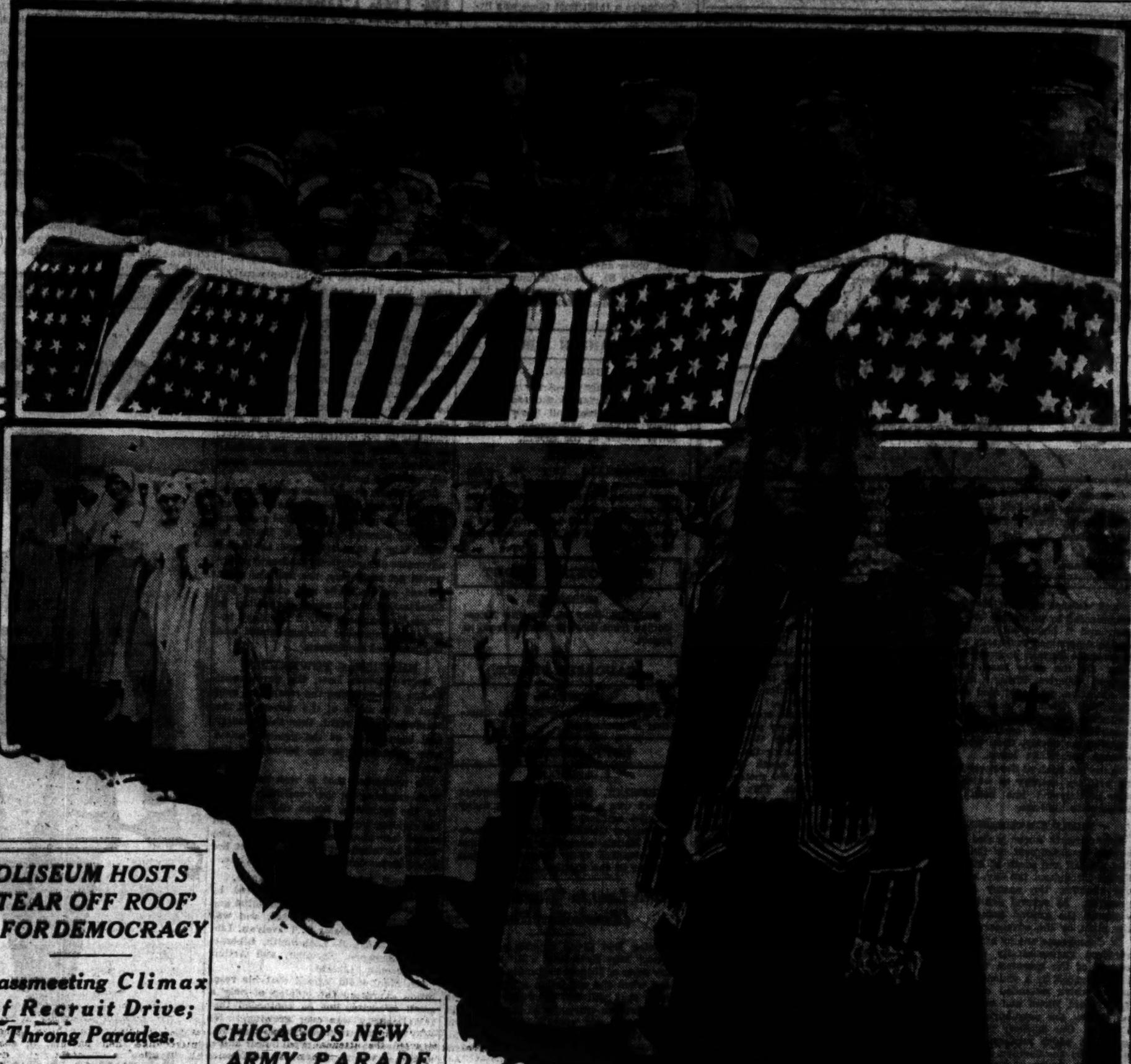
Military men stated that the war, if pursued to a strictly military decision, involving the complete defeat of Germany, will continue at least two years longer, unless "something strange" happens.

For \$6,000 Acres.

The Indiana Wheat Land company has been organized to buy the Northern Pacific Railroad company to control the 80,000 acres of land. The company will have paid out of a total of \$1,000,000. The bonds were made on the 10th of July. The Indiana Wheat Land company is said to have agreed to be representative of the railroad in the deal.

MARCHING FOR WORLD LIBERTY

Ten Thousand People Parade Chicago's Loop to Stir Recruiting for the Allied Armies—American and British Military Leaders Review the Hosts—Including Women—as They Pass the Art Institute.



COLISEUM HOSTS 'TEAR OFF ROOF' FOR DEMOCRACY

Massmeeting Climax of Recruit Drive; Throng Parades

Fourteen thousand people "tore the roof off" the Coliseum last night for the cause of world freedom and democracy. It was at the massmeeting recruiting rally for the allied countries. Speeches, drills, bands, and singers kept the throng in a constant uproar. The Forty-eighth Canadian Highlanders—"Ladies of Hell"—and the naval band and jockies furnished much of the action.

The meeting was under the direction of the British and United States recruiting authorities for just one cause—men for the armies. Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago and the Very Rev. Henry J. Cody of the St. Paul cathedral, Toronto, delivered the main addresses.

"Give All We Have and Are," "To give we would not fight for the cause of democracy and justice and to give it to all that we have and are to say that Washington and our revolutionary sires, the farmers of Lexington and Concord, and the rugged, human patriots of Valley Forge, deserve not honor but shame," Mr. Bancroft declared.

"To have fought for democracy in this war will be a proud distinction to us, to your families and to your children's children. There will never be a society or the Sons and Daughters of the American Slackers—ever though they call themselves pro-Americans!"

"Pro-Americanism!" There is no such thing. The Americanism that will not fight for America to the death is not Americanism at all."

Linked with Sister Nations. The Rev. Mr. Cody was next.

"If the United States had not seen fit to enter this great world's conflict," said, "Canada would have seen it through to the last man, the last dollar, and yes, to the last woman—that the flag of freedom may fly over the earth."

"But this is not necessary. The United States did see fit to enter the world's war, and now this great, independent English speaking nation is linked by an inseparable bond with its sister nations."

The other speakers were Jacob M. Dickinson, former secretary of war; the Rev. Samuel Fallows, Lieut. Col. J. S. Dennis, and the Rev. Maj. T. Crawford Brown, chaplain of the British allied parade and meeting caused a great boom in recruiting both in the British and the American armies, immediately after the parade, which took place in the morning, the men were taken into the British service. Twenty-five men joined the United States army at the British station. About 170 was the day's total for the United States and the day's 250 entered the king's service.

100,000 See 10,000 March.

Ten thousand people took part in the parade. It is estimated 100,000 people saw the parade. They lined the sidewalks deep and sent cheer after cheer up for every contingent as it passed.

There were several floats by the women's organizations of the city. All the patriotic charioters in American history were represented, and John Bull was there for the Britishers. "Battalion" manned by pretty girls waving the flags of the allied countries "milled" the streets.

The reviewing stand was in front of the Art institute. Gen. Barry and his staff, Gen. White, commander of the British contingent in the United States; Capt. Moffett, commander of the Great Lakes station; and Maj. Kenney were among the officers who reviewed the parade.

"Tribune" Photographer Appointed to Signal Corps

Edwin F. Weigle, who as staff photographer for the Tribune made three visits to the European war zone, making motion films of all the German fronts, yesterday received notification of his appointment as first lieutenant in the officers' signal reserve corps. His fourth trip abroad will be for Uncle Sam.

Mr. Weigle will serve in an advisory capacity for the present, giving the war department the benefit of his extensive knowledge of German war methods.

He will probably later be assigned to an airplane service for the purpose of making photographs from the clouds.

Treasurer Smith's Illinois Review.

City Treasurer Charles Smith, who was taken suddenly ill and died last week in St. Joseph, Mich., will be buried in his home for several weeks, it is known. Mr. Smith, who died at 87, was a man who was said to be suffering from an enlargement of the gall bladder.

COAL MEN BLOCK FURTHER DEBATE ON PRICE CUTTING

Parley with State Defense Council Comes to Sudden End.

Secret sessions between the state council of defense and the coal producing committee for the purpose of solving the coal shortage problem and putting prices on a reasonable basis came to an abrupt end yesterday with nothing accomplished.

Samuel Insull, chairman of the meeting, stated that the whole master-barter price and supply will be placed before the full membership of the committee next Tuesday. At that meeting a complete report is expected to be rendered to Gov. Lowden.

The recommendations that will be made by the coalmen are problematical. Indications are, however, that drastic measures—either a special session of the state legislature or unequivocal action by the national boards—will be asked for.

Operators Block Progress.

The conference ended when the date of the operators against discussing existing prices, which was delivered to their committee of representatives in a secret envelope in directi

on to the state council of defense.

The ultimatum of the operators was that the state council is without power to consider and arrange prices. The action of the committee on coal production, of which Francis A. Peabody is chairman, that "lowered" coal prices in Washington last month by accepting the scale that had been fixed by the operators, was cited as a precedent which the people of Illinois should accept now without question.

The state council was told in effect that any attempt to fix prices would be met by retaliatory measures on the part of the operators, "who are free to ship their coal anywhere they please."

Representing Operators.

Chief among the operators' spokesmen in the conference was Dr. F. C. Headen, secretary of the Franklin County Operators' Association, who, with D. W. Buchanan, president of the Old Bay Coal corporation, constitutes the backbone of the high price propaganda in Illinois.

The financial interests behind the Old Bay corporation are Cassatt & Co., private bankers at Philadelphia. This bank has recently underwritten a \$7,000,000 capitalization of the company, through which the Franklin county mines of the Purity Coal company and C. M. Madewell & Co. were purchased.

School Prices Double.

The board of education will pay from two to three times as much for coal this winter as it has in the past. Bills were opened yesterday by the board and in response to 125 letters to coal concerns and the regular advertisement firms responded with bids.

The price varied from \$1.00 to \$7 a ton for southern Illinois and Indiana coal.

Special values in suits at \$18

MICHAELIS SAYS GERMANS HAVE PLENTY OF FOOD

Will Seize All New Grain; Cattle Increases.

BY CYRIL BROWN.

Stockholm, July 26.—(By Press Publishing Company, New York World.)

STOCKHOLM, July 26.—I have just received an interesting communication on food conditions in Germany from Chancellor Michaelis. In response to my request for his views on the food situation, Dr. Michaelis in a brief statement dated Berlin, July 16, and unique because it is his first and last interview as Prussian food commissioner, says:

"Our people are holding out with the grain stocks until the new harvest is guaranteed. The crop prospects for breadstuffs are favorable, since the prolific winter rains were held in the ground despite intense heat. In most parts of Germany there has been rain recently.

Will Seize All Grain.

"The new imperial grain ordinance will enable us to lay our hands on the whole of the new harvest, including barley, peas, and beans, so that for next winter, too, all anxiety regarding the bread supply is precluded. Potatoes or the old crop are needed as an emergency food, however, so that a report of early potatoes has taken on a greater and greater significance.

"The new grain ordinance will be utilized for the purpose of distribution under state and under the control and supervision of local food committees to be appointed by the local authorities.

Where profits are made illegal, Lord Rhondda said, he will press for immediate action in all cases of sufficient gravity. He proposes to eliminate profiteering by fixing prices on the basis of pre-war profits.

TAKE OVER FLOWE KILLS.

All four mills will be taken over and worked on the government account, the flour being sold at bakers at a uniform price and the bakeries being exploited to sell flour over the counter at a maximum of 10 cents retail price and flour at hand price.

British wheat will be purchased by millers at prices determined by the government, these prices over the year averaging \$1.50 per quarter. The prices charged to millers for both bread and flour will be lower than the cost to the government, and the difference will be made up by a subsidy from the exchequer. The policy of subsidies is only justified, because of the impossibility otherwise of reducing the cost of food to the poor, he said.

Fix Butterfat Profits.

Maximum price of cattle will be fixed at \$17.75 per hundredweight, to be used in October, \$16.00 in November and December, and \$14.50 in January. This will enable the farmers to receive without a profit, and will reduce the price to the consumer.

Cattle and chicken profits will be controlled. Retail prices will be fixed by local committees and arrangements will be made for equitable distribution. The local authorities will be asked to appoint food control committees, including at least one representative of labor and one woman, these committees to be responsible for carrying out the regulations of the food control.

A new board of food commissioners, with 100 members, will be appointed, and another important feature of the economy campaign will be the establishment of communal kitchens.

NEGRO OWNER OF FLAT HOUSE TO "WAR" BACK

Eugene P. Mann, Negro owner of the twenty apartment building at 1707 Monroe avenue, Morgan Park, is going after Health Commissioner John Dill Robertson, the Rev. Arthur Meister, the Negro mayor, and David Cawley, secretary of Morgan Park Business Men's association.

Mann has leased his building to a white friend and the friend has shown a willingness to rent to Negroes. But there are people in the village who are not so willing, and one morning before the sun rose, and even before the Negroes had time to get up, the white friend had to jump into the water.

At the close of the lesson there were across the lake bottom and floating about in a large amount of sewage. The septic plant of the fort is said to be inadequate. Another report is that much of the trouble comes from the thousands of men at the Great Lakes Naval Training station. The whole subject is to be investigated. It has been determined that the fort water supply is entirely safe.

So Mann jumped up, a lawyer and filed a petition for an injunction to restrain the citizens from bothering the apartment houses. The petition speaks of "bombs, insults, threats, and conspiracy."

YOU'LL find our policy as simple and plain as A.B.C.; everything we sell must satisfy our customers; and after test of wear, if you're not satisfied, money cheerfully refunded.

The best suit values of the year, \$25

IT'S not a "mark down" sale; the price has really gone lower because the cost-value of the clothes has gone up.

Hart Schaffner & Marx suits, perfectly styled and tailored; men's, young men's suits, sport models, semi-dress, outing styles. The materials are of the best; such suits are worth today \$35 and \$40.

\$25

PALM BEACH SUITS of high grade materials, in best patterns and especially well tailored. Sizes 33 to 36; at

\$7.50

RELIABLE all-wool fabrics, in all the favored models; belters, Norfolks, soft roll socks; cheviots, worsteds, homespuns, \$18

tweeds. A real value attraction.

Carter Fitzhugh Foils Draft by Enlisting

Carter Fitzhugh, son of Mr. and Mrs.

Carter H. Fitzhugh of Lake Forest, who was taken suddenly ill and died last week in St. Joseph, Mich., will be buried in his home for several weeks, it is known.

Mr. Fitzhugh was a man who was said to be suffering from an enlargement of the gall bladder.

The financial interests behind the Old Bay corporation are Cassatt & Co., private bankers at Philadelphia. This bank has recently underwritten a \$7,000,000 capitalization of the company, through which the Franklin county mines of the Purity Coal company and C. M. Madewell & Co. were purchased.

School Prices Double.

The board of education will pay from two to three times as much for coal this winter as it has in the past. Bills were opened yesterday by the board and in response to 125 letters to coal concerns and the regular advertisement firms responded with bids.

The price varied from \$1.00 to \$7 a ton for southern Illinois and Indiana coal.

LEWIS DECLARES KAISER IS READY TO LISTEN TO U.S.

Would Take Any Terms of Peace America Made, Senator Says.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis tipped into town yesterday, waved back the threatening storm clouds, and repeated the tidings he gave in the Senate the other day, that Germany is now ready to talk peace terms with the United States.

Incidentally, he reached the conclusion, after a two-hour inquiry, that the Paul Sheridan training camp at Camp Dodge would be moved that Chicago is on the eve of a great boom, soon due to war orders, and that Edward N. Hurley, new head of the shipping board, will reflect great credit on both Chicago and the nation.

May Run for Mayor.

As to whether he will seek a re-election to the Senate, the senator was unusually reticent. His friends explained that it all will depend on what the political weather vane indicates next year. If the voice of the people should seem to be pretty generally in support of the war and the national administration, Senator Lewis may attempt to ride back into the Senate on the war wave. If the situation seems to be impending a landslide to the Republicans, then Mr. Lewis may make a try at the mayoralty of Chicago.

There is the outside chance, his friends further commented, that the senator may resume the practice of law.

Explains Peace Speech.

Senator Lewis, while not complaining, suggested that the newspapers had "unintentionally" placed a wrong construction on his peace speech.

"The event that called forth my speech," he said, "occurred too late in the day for the papers to get fully the reasons I gave. I soon shall address the Senate fully on this matter. The cable dispatches today confirm my prediction. Germany sees a breakdown in all her forces outside of Russia. She now would take any terms of peace for the allies that the United States would adopt."

"Our troops are ready for the field. If Germany does not follow up the views of her legislative spokesman and make a clean offer of terms that meet America's standard of right dealing, we will go forward in motions to repeat with emphasis what all nations of the world have seen since the foundation of the United States—America ever victorious over every foreign foe."

Great Gain for Chicago.

Of Mr. Hurley, he said:

"The naming of Mr. Hurley is a great gain for Chicago. He has been an honor to Illinois as head of the federal trade commission."

The advantage of a Chicago man as head of the shipping board is that he will fight to aid our getting ships on the great lakes to build ships for inland lake commerce."

New Disorders Occur in Capital Car Strike

Springfield, Ill., July 26.—Disorders attended the strike of street railmen here were renewed late tonight when two cars were attacked. The motorman on one car was injured. Three arrests were made by the police and sheriff's deputies.

Train Kills Motorist.

Wright, Ill., July 26.—Abraham L. Ladd of Chicago was killed today when an Avondale train and Chicago car crossed into the automobile at the south Elgin station. His wife, riding in the rear seat, was unharmed.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS ON ALL BATTLE FRONTS

RUSSIAN FRONT

GERMAN

BERLIN, July 24.—Front of Prince Leopold, army group of Gen. von Eichhorn: South of Smorgon our concentrated artillery fire has partly closed up the breach in our lines made by the Russians. The enemy was compelled to retreat and almost all of our former position again is in our possession.

Army group of Gen. von Boehm-Ernst: During stubborn engagements our divisions gained heights on the Tarnopol and the Gnila river sector to the Ternopil-Husiatyn road. Further southwest Buczac, Tlumacz, Ottynia, Kolomea, Delatyn, of Czernovitz.

Front of Archduke Joseph: The Russian Carpathian front, owing to the pressure to the north of the Dniester, now has commenced to weaken to the south of the Tatar pass. The enemy is retreating there in the direction of Czernowitz. During an attack yesterday the Russians were driven from the Baba and Lutowska heights.

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Front of Archduke Joseph:

DRAFT LEADERS REJECT PLEAS TO ALTER QUOTAS

Examinations Will Start
with Rush, Probably
on Tuesday.

The all protests against the designation of draft quotas in Chicago will be ignored by the war department as indicated yesterday by a telegram from Provost Marshal General Crowder in Washington refusing to accept the resignation of W. A. Amborg and Dr. Raoul Haas of local board No. 42. The resignation had been forwarded with a protest against the draft quota figures in the Forty-second district as unjust.

Provost Marshal General Crowder's reply read:

"Resignations not accepted. Revision of quotas not possible under present interpretation of draft law. Go ahead with your work."

Dickson Offers No Hope.

A similar protest against the draft quota in District No. 44, sent by Jacob Nance of the exemption "board" in that district to Adj't Gen. Dickson brought a similar reply. It follows:

"While I appreciate the conditions which exist in your district, I do not see how I can be of any assistance. The law seems to furnish no relief for this condition."

The condition complained of was that the large number of aliens in the district, who would be automatically exempt, made it likely that almost all of the registered citizens would have to be called before the first quota. A similar situation exists in District 44, where 62 per cent of the registrants are aliens, making it necessary to draw the quota of fighting men from 38 per cent of the registration.

Many Are Rejected.

Fifty-five per cent of the registrants for the new national army in the residential districts will be rejected for physical disability, if the findings of Dr. Charles H. Miller in the Seventeenth district are typical.

Although the examinations generally will not begin until next Tuesday, Dr. Miller, assisted by Dr. Charles Hill, has "wiped off his sleeves" and begun the official work.

This district is in the Seventeenth ward, the headquarters being at Cottage Grove avenue and Sixty-third.

Dr. Miller and his aids have examined six-tenths of the first 100 men summoned in the order in which they numbered down in Washington.

There have been thus far hardly any so-called laboring men represented in the sixties. Clerks and office men have predominated.

The prevailing ailments of those rejected were, hernia, flat feet, hernia, rickets, and poor eyesight. A few were underweight and a few were diagnosed as having lost of fingers. Some had Bright's disease.

No Trouble Experienced.

"We are experiencing no trouble at all," said Dr. Miller. "The men are taking it good naturedly and seriously as well. We will proceed right along with our work. I find nothing in the law that forbids us to go ahead now. The examinations made thus far are final and will be so drawn out."

The official drawing at Washington was communicated to the local boards yesterday, and the mailing of the notices to the first contingent was taken up at once. It is planned that most of the notices will be in the mails today so that next Tuesday or Wednesday at the latest should see the work proceeding in all districts in Chicago and Cook county.

The examinations in the Seventeenth district yesterday were held in Dr. Miller's office at 8301 Cottage Grove avenue.

In the course of the day a statement was prepared at Springfield showing how the quotas were determined on the basis of population with credit being given for voluntary enlistments up to June 30.

The two district boards of appeal for Chicago will meet today at noon in the Midway club to standardize their methods of procedure.

Announcement was made of the transfer of headquarters of exemption division No. 41 from 1804 West Harrison street to the Marquette school, Wood and Harrison streets.

Written, What Do You
Make of These Retailers?

Although potatoes at wholesale hopped from \$2.25 a bushel to \$4.25 and \$4.75 a bushel yesterday due to the rise in the east where the shipments have been coming from, retailers haven't advanced their prices. In some instances potatoes sold as low as 49 cents a peck. Cabbage is also wholesale at 1 cent a head and small vegetables at 1 cent a bunch.

Residential Pier Prospering.

The residential pier is doing a big business again. City Controller Eugene R. Pike has announced that the city's share of the residential contributions to date this year is \$100,000, and that for the same period last year

SUES FOR \$100,000
Woman's Dual Action for Alleged Breach of Promise
Stirs Echoes in Many Courts.



LOUISE BULLOCK ALLEN.

READERS ASSIST WOMAN WIDOWED BY POLICE ERROR

Ald. Nance's appeal for contributions for Mrs. Charles Peterson until he can get an appropriation through the city council for her resulted in the receipt of an additional \$12.

Mrs. Peterson was left practically destitute when her husband was accidentally killed by a police rifle squad.

Ald. Nance pointed out that the city is under no obligation, other than moral, to give financial aid to police officers in the discharge of their duties.

The contributions received were from Wentworth G. Field of 4717 Kenwood avenue, who sent \$10, and from A. Madson of 1618 Milwaukee avenue, who sent \$2.

Ald. Nance also received a letter from J. C. Hauser, a partner in Patterson's automobile washing business at 5517 State street. Mr. Hauser pointed out that Mrs. Peterson's circumstances were so reduced that he was obliged to raise a fund for the burial of her husband and the support of herself.

"In this connection," writes Mr. Hauser, "I desire to call your attention to the plan of Jake J. Mooney, 556 West Fifty-sixth place, our night watchman, who was also in the car and was not below the knee, breaking and splintering the bone. Mr. Mooney has four small children and a wife and has no available funds to speak of and is the sole support of his family. He will be in the hospital for two months more."

\$25
Cash
Monthly
Places the New Style "O"

APOLLO Player Piano In Your Home

Our enormous sales of APOLLO player pianos during the last few months have prompted us to offer, this month, our new style "O" APOLLO at unheard-of terms. This is without question the biggest opportunity you will ever have to buy the APOLLO upon such liberal terms. The new style "O" is as perfect as a player can be—a wonderful piano!

We invite inspection.

**Liberal
Cash Allowance
for Your Old
Piano**

A liberal cash allowance will be made on your old piano to apply as part payment on a new APOLLO player piano. Let us make your old piano a part payment on this beautiful new APOLLO.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
329-331 South Wabash Avenue
JUST NORTH OF VAN BUREN

RUNSON

Kerosene,
Alcohol,
Gasoline
or Gas

Chicagoans, don't forget
you can
KEEP COOL

Anywhere with a
Non-Electric Fan
Made in Chicago
LAKE BREEZE MOTOR
109 West Monroe Street
(Cor. Jefferson St.)
Phone Franklin 2461

TITIAN BLONDE MODESTLY MUM ON LEGAL 'PAST'

**Mrs. Allen, Suing the Rev.
Mr. Myers, Snaps Eyes
and Fingers at Scribe.**

"I have nothing to say," said Mrs. Louise Bullock Allen, and then she snapped her fingers in the reporter's face.

"But you declared that you are not the same Louise Bullock Allen who figured in the sensational case of R. J. Darnell in Memphis."

"That was yesterday. Today I have nothing to say."

A picture was produced. It had been marked "Exhibit D" in the famous legal battle for the "Darnell" wealth. Description said that the lady's hair was "Titian" and that her form was "Juno-esque." A lady with red hair and impressive figure gave a little shrill and pointed to the door. She uttered one word; it was: "Go!"

Suing Pastor Myers.

Out in the corridor the interviewer pondered sadly over the mystery of the suit against the Rev. Johnston Myers, pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist church for \$30,000 on charge of alienation of affections, and against I. Douglas Haight, whose affections were alleged to have been alienated.

The corridor was that of the Hayes hotel, where Mrs. Louise Bullock Allen had been staying. It is one of various hotels that she has lived since she came to Chicago soon after the Darnell case fell through.

In the meantime Dr. Myers is investigating the past of the songbird of his choir.

He has received from Memphis information that she is the same woman who sued Darnell and the city of Memphis for \$100,000 and \$75,000, respectively, the city because she was chucked in jail, Darnell for breach of promise.

Many Tell of Threats.

Dr. Myers has also a large file of letters and telegrams from railroad managers down to private detectives. An eminent physician, who refused to talk until guaranteed "no publicity," said she threatened to sue him for "being too friendly" when he tried to force collection of a bill for nurses' service of \$25 and \$65 due him.

A woman described by Dr. Myers as "dumb and Christian" has told him that Mrs. Allen snatched her of running an immorality house when she had Mrs. Allen's trunk for debt. Managers of two hotels have told of her threats and charges when they tried to force her to pay her bills, it is said.

That "Divorce" Suit.

One of the most sensational characters in her career was her suit for divorce against Jake J. Holtzman, noted divorce starter. She had been known for six or eight years as Mrs. Holtzman. She carried the case to the Court of Appeals in Frankfort, Ky., and there it was decided that a "certificate of marriage" she produced wasurious.

In this opinion it was said: "It fails to raise even a suspicion that these parties were ever married or intended to be."

A telegram from Memphis says that Mrs. Allen was fined \$50 in federal court for sending an obscene letter through the mails. At Nashville it is added, she caused the arrest and indictment of a

young man for attempted assault, but he was acquitted.

Once she sued her own brother, J. R. Bullock, in Jefferson county, Ky., on a charge of slander. He won the suit.

Thirty-nine Places in the Great Lakes

station must be filled by noon today. Among the places are those of mincemeat, cooks, and other special services.

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That "Divorce" Suit.

The Chicago Tribune.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 14, 1863.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 14, 1863, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1873.

An important article, "Manufacture, Labor, and War," and the entire news of "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the company expressly reserves any liability or responsibility for their safe delivery or return.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1917.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

NEW WAR FINANCE.

Our Washington correspondent says Secretary McCauley wants to raise by taxation a fifth of the new proposed five billions; this billion to be derived chiefly through excess profits taxes. Mr. McCauley's theories on the subject of war taxation we have already commented on, and we can only repeat now the devout hope that the best judgment of the business men and financiers of the country will be followed by Congress rather than the opinion of an official who occupies his place through political and personal considerations and by no means as an expert in finance.

The effect of an imposition of taxes of over twenty-five hundred millions at the beginning of the war, during the period when the greatest adjustments must be made, and when uncertainty is greatest, may bring us, if Congress is not careful, over the brink of disaster. Mr. McCauley argues with billions as if he were a financial Napoleon, but we know that he is not, and we hope Congress will consult and follow the opinions of men throughout the country who will have the responsibility of providing profits to be taxed rather than that of any official who has merely the problem of disposing of them.

Mr. McCauley is apparently much impressed with the possibilities of the excess profits tax. The mere phrase has a most plausible appeal. Nothing in this world ought to be in "excess," and unquestionably it is both just and expedient that those who have profited excessively, or in excess of their normal peace returns, because of the war shall pay a greater part of the cost of their special opportunity than the rest of us.

But what is just in itself may become unjust by misapplication. Unless the excess profits tax is correctly applied it is merely an excess tax, an evil and not good. The test of what is excess profit is not easily determined, but it is all important.

The test adopted in the tax measure, which has just been laid up at Secretary McCauley's request, seems to us plainly unjust, and that injustice will become the more oppressive and hurtful if Mr. McCauley's proposal for raising another billion largely by the excess profits tax prevails with Congress.

The defect of this test lies in the choice of three abnormal years as a basis of determining normal profits. The average of earnings in 1911, 1912, and 1913, which is called in the Bill the "pre-war period," is assumed to be a fair mark, above which profits may be called "excess," and therefore be heavily taxed. Nothing could be more obviously unfair so far as general business enterprise in America is concerned, and that is our chief concern. The years 1911, 1912, and 1913 were years of marked business uncertainty and depression. A national election was approaching; the political control of the house of representatives had changed, and a revision of our fiscal policy was at first expected, then accomplished, along with a complete change of administration and the control of Congress.

As during all such political convulsions, business enterprise necessarily drew in and waited to adjust itself to what the future might bring forth. There was a general slowing down, reduction of working forces, widespread unemployment, caution in commitments, cessation of expansion, reduction of earnings.

This is common recollection, yet Congress, under the lure of a phrase, seems to have forgotten it. As a matter of common sense and experience, no three year period is long enough for a test under American conditions. The three year pre-war period was borrowed from England blindly. English conditions are not ours. Earnings year by year are more stable there. There are no such fluctuations as American business or the business of any younger country suffers. But in this war tax bill not only is too short a period taken, but the period chosen is one in which earnings were below normal. In other words, by this test what purports to be a tax on profits above normal, and is accordingly very heavy, is in part as to many industries a tax on normal or even subnormal profits.

This error is unfortunate in the bill as now drawn, but it will become still more serious and oppressive if Congress fails in with Mr. McCauley's proposal to raise a billion more by taxation, chiefly out of the excess profits tax.

Congress has not dealt with the first form of the tax measure in a manner to rouse the confidence of the business public. Now that another immense sum is to be piled on top of the first it behoves Congress to act with a proportionately greater caution. The expenditure of ten billions is a serious matter, even for pithoric America.

CHANGING HIS GERMAN NAME.
Convinced that a German name will make its possessor obnoxious for years to come, Mr. George W. Ochs begs leave to be known hereafter as Mr. George W. Oakes. His brother Adolph, publisher of the New York Times, sits tight; born an Ochs, an Ochs he will remain. We like him for it. At the same time we understand the fears of Brother George. Quite a distinguished George has lately been taken that way and changed his name from Wettin to Windsor.

But—frankly, seriously—will a German name be a handicap in America? To admit it helps make it so. Better not. Besides, it is mainly a groundless fear. Hate has not gone that length in France. Among the real creators of opinion hate has not gone that length in England. The real creators of opinion hold themselves above that sort of hate. Boys home from the front are not talking of "Huns"; they are talking of "Old Fritz." H. G. Wells, still mourning his son killed in action, could make Mr. Britton write tenderly to the father of a German lad killed in action. And just when Mr. Ochs is changing his name to Oakes, the leading story in Scribner's glorifies the unconquerable soul of a German girl. It is written in war time by

Galsworthy, an Englishman. Hate the German system of arrogant tyranny. Hate its offenses. Hate its inventors and supporters.

His new name will save Mr. Oakes a lot of inconvenience. He was too often addressed as Mr. Ochs, whereas the right pronunciation of Ochs, to his thinking, was Oakes. But has he lied up to a fine old English tribe by changing his name? For all he knows the Oakes family came to England with its Saxon invaders and is German on both sides.

TRAIN NORTHERN TROOPS IN THE NORTH.

There is no reason given for the sending of northern troops to southern camps for training—that will wash. The prospects are these: We may take the Illinois guard for example. The experience of these troops in Texas, their training and service there, was sufficient to advance them. They are not ready for European service, but they are well on the road to readiness.

Consequently it may be assumed reasonably that they will be in the first expedition which includes national guard troops, and, therefore, may see France this winter, possibly in January, according to report, to get intensive training on the field there is intensive fighting.

To send these men south means that during their physical building up and speeding up processes they must become accustomed again to a climate different from their own, a difficult procedure when a maximum of physical effort is expected of the man physically worn down by the weather.

Then when they have accustomed themselves to the heat of the south they will be ready to be shipped into a French winter. Folly could not dictate a better policy than this—to rob a man of his vitality when he needs it most in his work, and by doing so, unfit him for the climate in which he is to be put to the test.

There is no sound reason for it. There is every military reason for it. There is every military reason against it. The best military opinion is in favor of putting the men through their training in the climate to which they have been accustomed. It is not intended to send the men of the new army into regions to which they are not accustomed. Why, then, the national guard?

If Texas, for instance, must have military encampments for political reasons, take the southern troops and concentrate them there. Leave the northern troops at home. They need not fight the weather and fatigue at the same time. If it is to meet a political emergency that they must do this, the procedure is miserable. It will sacrifice men to Moloch. It must not be done.

SALUTE THE FLAG!

Among the crowds at yesterday's parade there was much to command. They could clap their hands, not perfunctorily, but with enthusiasm and discrimination, applauding heartily at the right points. They could cheer—attempt to. Sometimes they cheered grandly. Here and there a man even lifted his hat as the flag was borne past. Though perhaps unaware of it, they were helping to develop morale among civilians as well as among our troops. For the expression of feelings intensifies feeling, and feeling is contagious.

It comes a bit hard, we realize, for Americans to let their feelings out. They are shy and self-conscious and afraid of seeming to "slop over." They are by nature conventional. Accustomed to clap their hands at the theater, they have no fear of being seen clapping their hands at a game, accustomed to cheer at a ball game, they can emit a few long drawn "Hura-ha-ha" when the soldiers march by; but when it comes to honoring the flag by pulling off their hats they either omit the ceremony or perform it rather sheepishly.

That is all wrong. Saluting the flag represents no mere sentimental indulgence; it represents no mere nicely of etiquette; it is a symbolic act that expresses patriotism and thereby strengthens patriotism. It makes converts to Americanism in the beholders. It makes converts to Americanism among those who at first only learn not to omit the ceremony, and later find themselves observing it with whole hearted patriotic ardor.

We are of course not saying that a man must don his hat to every United States flag he sees. Our conviction is simply that when the flag is carried high in a parade every man on the sidewalk must uncover as the flag goes past. He owes it to himself. He owes it to his fellows. He owes it to his country. That flag is America.

And we all owe to America a resolve to make the custom of saluting the flag as universal as the custom of saluting the Queen is referred to as "sitting on a volcano." Metaphors are so scarce in this world of ours.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

Mojo: How to the Line, Let the guine fall others they may.

THE PATRIOTIC CHILD.
My mother goes to talk in clubs,
And then she tries on us
The food the women say their folks
Will eat without a fuss.

Most anything we use for greens,
We eat up every crust
And stuff the pincushions inside,
"Cause Hoover says we must."

But mother says that little boy-
And she means father, too—
Can help to win this war for us
By eating what we do!

R. W. P.

THE people of Petrograd "crave a stable govern-

ment." Their craving will be satisfied when the Germans stable their horses in the houses of the capital.

TING-A-LING-A-LING!

Sir: Instead of referring to them as "the Ladies of Hell," why not denominate the kitties euphoniously and briefly as "Hell's Belles?" HANK.

A CROWING rooster on Lockwood avenue has been abated by the health department, but Chicago's cackled rooster, Big Bill, is allowed to crow unchecked.

SPREADING of crowing, the Britton, S. D. Sentinel prints a column of names with the headline, "Roosters of Troop L."

Boke Bekay.

(From the Paris, Ill., Beacon.)

Curtis Pinney of Kansas, and daughters, Daisy, Violet, Chrysanthemum, Pansy, and American Beauty, attended the ball game yesterday.

SOME months ago we printed a paragraph, from a foreign source, about the folly of worrying when in military service. The following variant appeared last week in the Congressional Record:

You have two alternatives, either you are drafted or you are not. If you have nothing to worry about, if you are not called, you have two alternatives—either you are in camp or you are at the front. If you are at the front you have two alternatives—either you are held in reserve or you are sent to another—either you are held in reserve or you are sent to the front. If you are sent to the front you have two alternatives—either you fight or you don't. If you don't you have nothing to worry about. If you do have two alternatives—either you get hurt or you don't. If you don't you have nothing to worry about. If you do get hurt you have two alternatives—either you are slightly hurt or badly hurt. If badly hurt, you have nothing to worry about. If badly hurt, but you have two alternatives—either you recover or you don't. If you recover, you have nothing to worry about. If you don't, you are dead and can't worry.

THE foregoing lacks the point in the final sentence of another version: "If you are killed you still have two chances."

FINES GERMANIA.

Running amok, and invoking Hitler, The empire of the steel and protest.

Damned by such crimes as even a Teuton Could not compound for, finally gets 'told.

W. M. P.

THE Kirk soap people, says Mr. Farnery, are the biggest objectors to the widening of Michigan avenue. This should be a good ad for their soap.

WHY MAGAZINE READERS GO INSANE.

(From the August Smart Set.)

"You are a little baby to me, a dear little baby to be protected and loved seriously."

One slim shoulder shrugged itself delicately as her lips quivered in a grin.

"Ah, you tempest! You vampire! You baby- lionian woman! You husky! You—"

She leaned forward eagerly. One small hand crept into his sympathetic, and she smiled ecstatically.

A KILLER with two wives has been sentenced to the front line, "a place of peril," to expire his crime. And the usual whine.

BY GEORGE!

When it comes to cramming matter In a sentence or a phrase—Forging thunderbolts to batter Potemkin logic twenty ways—When they want a man to do it. Riddle Tenton fairy tales.

You have guessed the name, I knew it. Yet, by George, the man from Wales!

He has not the grace of Grattan, Burke or unbelieving "Bob." But his hammer strokes will fallen any sophist on the job.

When the Starry Banner stirred him (All the throng was overjoyed), Pershing's little vanguard heard him With a pleasure una-Lloyd.

"We reprovals!" was his answer To the "right" in the sky.

"We will fight to the man, sir; Who should babies and mothers die?

He has phrase the same squarely: Let the Essex mortars belch.

Let us fight the vandals fair— Our great Welshman will not Welsh.

C. W. A.

EVERY ex-crib nowadays is referred to as "a- sitting on a volcano." Metaphors are so scarce in this world of ours.

A Hymn of Hate,

Sir: I aspire to be the Tyrran or Lissauer of the public world in the Lower George cabinet. I desire to be a petition to the wife of nearly 500 members of parliament, has decided upon the removal of the heavy brass grille in front of the ladies' gallery in the house of commons at Westminster.

The annual estimates for the main- taining and keeping in proper repair of the palace of parliament at Westminster, just submitted to the commons, contain provision for the money needed for the removal of the cage, as that the commons will have an opportunity of voting in favor of the measure, their approval and the removal of the cage.

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OMPLATZ LIFE IN ENDER HOME TOLD BY WIFE

Accused of Murder Plot,
She Reveals Husband's
Hochs and Hics.

It may be that the jar of Adolph Ender will go down in history as wholly pitiful and setting at naught the famous name of "Col." Tom Taylor. So states Mrs. Lucille Ender, charged yesterday with plotting to kill her husband.

"For pure 'scherzhochkeit,' she says, Adolph has got all over Tom. Before her black and blue and green spots, she told the story of her life. She married him when she was 21 and he was 41. His first order to her after the ceremony was:

"Deutsch must gesprochen werden—Liberty translated, this means, Nothing but German goes in the Ender household."

Could Speak No German,
Now the bride couldn't speak a word of German. Mrs. Anna Froehlich, accused with Mrs. Ender on a charge of poisoning on the gas" in Adolph's room, is sitting or sleeping in the dead, or something like that, cut in with:

"I learned a heap of German that first year."

But back to the present rumpus. Adolph has been married three years that she known of, says Mrs. Ender, and he has boasted to her that when one wife gets a little bit old and disgruntled she must go and make way for the next. Mrs. Ender is now 25. She says it has been broached to her that her reign is over.

About ten days ago, she says, he implored her to cases of beer to their household, 4222 Sheridan road. And he ate ravenously, ignoring glasses, and never quitting a bottle except to cry:

"Dachland über alles in der Welt!"

He says that he averaged saying it twice a minute when drinking, and got so proficient he could get it out—fast—without missing a gape.

"It was every day," she adds, "and the more beer the man was, the more he had a mind of him."

"Every day for a week, she recalls,

the parties came once or twice,

at the last day of the big jag it was five times. Finally the neighbors, who had heard yells and cries continually, insisted that the wagon drive not away empty.

His Pal Comes.

And they took him away and to the Lake View Hospital. There came Martin, a pal. Martin is deaf and one has to scream at him. The neighbors always thought it was a fight. Not when Martin was needed he defended the goods. In the hospital he took off his clothes and Adolph put them on. Martin turned his face to the wall. Adolph slipped out. Soon the terrible Mrs. Adolph, who is charged with a plot to kill, called wildly over the phone.

"Why did you hit Mr. Ender out?"

"He's a big bluf," said Mrs. Anna Froehlich, cousin, who is jointly accused. "He's one of these fellows who carries around a great roll of bills, maybe \$1,000, but starves his family. He'll spend for just one thing, his own stomach."

Now Appears the Villain.

And now comes the movie stuff. A youth dashed into a saloon "somewhere in Chicago" and asks the bartender for "a real tough guy to bump off an old man, who is in the way."

The bartender sends for his friend, Sgt. John McDonough of the police, who gives him his name as Sidney H. Walker, and gives it again as Howard H. Walker.

"Yes," says McDonough when introduced. "I've bumped off many a guy." Then, McDonough says, the youth

"STRAFE"
Wife Accused by Husband of "Murder Plot," and
Her Good Friend.



Above, Mrs. Lucille Ender; below, Mrs. Anna Froehlich.

SIX IN FAMILY OF POVERTY FLAT GET NEW HOMES

Kiddies Are Brave as They
Leave Mother Forced to
Give Them Away.

BY ALICE MARY DOANE.

Every one of the six Palamy youngsters who appeared for a home has found one. Cheery good-bys were said yesterday amid brave smiles, in spite of the tears and clenched teeth which betrayed that leaving their mamma and all the merry little brothers and sisters was not so much fun as they were pretending.

Their mother, Mrs. Mary Palamy, had advertised that she would give her children to any one who would call for them. Her reason was her inability to care for them because of poverty.

Early morning yesterday found a crowd of people gathered at the Palamy house, 2053 Larabee street. Many came to open their hearts and homes to the little ones, who were in need. Many who came were only curious to behold the victims of the poverty which made such a sacrifice necessary. But by 1 o'clock each of the six had said good-bye and had gone to face a new life with strangers in a new home. At 5 p.m. men and women were still knocking on Mrs. Palamy's door asking for a baby.

Baby Andy Finds New Home O. K.
Baby Andy was the first to leave. He is with Mrs. Charles Palamy, 1807 South Van Buren street, Batavia, Ill. But she is going to have a new dolly and some brand new clothes, and so she, too, is happy.

Two women almost came to blows over Annie, 8 years old, whose fair curly and roguish eyes won the hearts of all once. She is living with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Raushenberger, 1705 Wells street, whose children are all dead.

"Oh, but she'll be a wild one," said

Mrs. Raushenberger last night as Annie came rushing through the prim parlor with three dogs at her heels. She tumbled headlong on the rug, the three dogs on top of her. Up she bounded, unburdened, and laughing at the excited dogs who jumped around her.

"Oh, a child's laughter!" said Mrs. Raushenberger. "It has been many years since this house has heard it."

John "Runs Away" Back Home.

John, 9 years old, went away with Mrs. Martin Marshall, 1018 North Drake avenue. He ran away and came home again, and said he could not be happy with any one but his own mamma. But he was taken back to the new home, with promises of a visit every day from his mother or older sister. He was afraid of Mrs. Marshall's big horse, he said.

"Don't you want a new home, too, Wilma?" some one asked the little girl who is to stay and help her mother.

"No," was the answer. "While she is poor I will be poor. And maybe some day we can get enough to have the dear kids back again."

MARITAL MISTAKES

Husband's Choice of Place for
Wife's Residence Only One of
Many Causes of Troubles.

MARY K. GEORGES, 5 North
Homan avenue, says Eliza S. Georges, a dentist with offices at 3217 West Madison, was cruel and faithless. She says he told her "he would be supremely happy to know that she was in hell." He is alleged to have an income of \$400 a month and she is asking for alimony.

Turner B. Ashby may be an official in the Junius J. Smith & Co. partners, but the charges his wife makes are true, his knowledge of feminine affection is limited to the mannerisms for marriage. Miss Louise E. Ashby, says he was cruel, that he deserted her, and was often intoxicated. She wants part of his \$450 a month salary for alimony.

Bird McCormick suggests a divorce, alleging Scott choked her until the name of Mrs. Valentine Pakenhowski, 1158 North Hermitage avenue?

These are questions which confronted the jurors when they retired to deliberate over one of the most unusual cases in recent years in the Criminal court. Their answer will be known when a sealed verdict is returned today.

Did Edward Kopp, 18 years old, lay

down his chance for freedom as a sacrifice to save his brother, Stanley, from prison, or did he tell the truth when he told a jury in Judge Pam's court that it was he and not Stanley who helped a thief get away with his job the name of Mrs. Valentine Pakenhowski.

Edward Quast asserts that Margaret

became too interested in her former husband, John J. Mayer. Quast alleges that many times when he came home at night he had to enter the house through the windows.

Has gone to live in the Fox river country with Mrs. Albert Koeps, 49 South Van Buren street, Batavia, Ill. But she

is going to have a new dolly and some

brand new clothes, and so she, too, is happy.

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"No," was the answer. "While she

is poor I will be poor. And maybe

some day we can get enough to have

the dear kids back again."

Human Wreck on Stand.

Going into the courtroom Edward

butted his head against a brick wall

near the elevator, but whether in hopes

of self-destruction no one could learn.

"Yes, it was I, not Stanley, who

helped Joe do this job. Stanley is innocent," he said huskily, and no amount

of questioning could shake him.

Then the boy's mother took the stand.

She denied Edward could have committed the holding.

At one point all this Mrs. Pakenhowski

positively identified Stanley as one of the robbers.

SACRIFICES HIS OWN FREEDOM TO SAVE BROTHER?

Unusual Case of Frater-
nal Devotion Puzzles
Jurymen.

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down his chance for freedom as a sacrifice

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or did he tell the truth when he told a jury in Judge Pam's court that it was he and not Stanley who helped a thief get away with his job the name of Mrs. Valentine Pakenhowski.

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Edward Found in Jail.

The story goes two months ago. At that time Joe Stefanek, Stanley Kopp, Stanley Pakenhowski were arraigned with another boy, later released, charged with the robbery. Stefanek pleaded guilty, but before going to prison declared that only Edward Kopp had assisted in the crime.

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GOOD NAME IS MAIN SECURITY AT THIS BANK

Blow to the Loan Shark Is
Struck by Morris.
Institution.

The Chicago Morris Plan bank will open its doors for business today at 31-23 North La Salle street. Its object is to loan money to working people at low interest. The opening is heralded as the greatest blow ever struck the loan shark.

There will no longer be any need for industrious people of good character to enter a loan shark's office.

J. Allen Haines, who has been senior manager for Keen, Taylor & Co., investment bankers, will be vice president and active head of the new institution; Joseph E. Otis, vice president of the Central Trust company, will be president, and Herbert F. Perkins, division manager of the International Harvester company, will be the other vice president. Neither Mr. Otis nor Mr. Perkins will receive a salary, and there will be no salaries or fees given to directors.

Character Main Security.

The leading features of the Morris Plan bank are the making of loans with character as the principal security, and the encouragement of thrift. The capital is \$1,000,000 and the bank is chartered under the banking laws of Illinois.

Persons of good character may borrow sums ranging from \$25 to \$1,000, or even more, but the loan must be for a worthy purpose.

The man who wants money is given an unsigned note and he must get two signatures besides his own. The persons who sign with him must be of good character with regular incomes, relatives, fellow workers, business men or friends. They are called on by the bank only in case the borrower does not pay.

If the application is for \$100, the borrower gets \$92. Six dollars in interest is deducted and \$2 more to pay the cost of examining the character of the borrower.

The loan is usually made for one year. The borrower makes weekly deposits of \$1 for every \$20 borrowed—in the case of a \$100 loan a \$2 deposit weekly. Larger payments may be made if desired.

Other Officials.
Chauncey B. Blair is treasurer of the bank and Robert B. Umberger, formerly of the Des Moines Morris Plan bank, is secretary and manager of the credit department.

The directors are C. A. Bishop of New York, Chauncey B. Blair, William C. Boyden, Francis P. Butler, Frederick W. Croll, Henry M. Davies, Charles S. Egan, George W. Dixon, Thomas E. Dinsdale, Louis Eckstein, Granville Evans, J. A. Ferguson, J. Allen Haines, Robert L. Hunt, William V. Kelley, Robert P. Lamont, Fred E. Linder, George E. Marshall, John S. Miller, Arthur J. Morris of New York, Joseph E. Otis, Herbert F. Perkins, George Pick, T. W. Robinson, H. A. Rimsky, Joseph T. Ryerson, Leverett Thompson, Robert J. Thorne, Averill Tilden, Russell Tyson, Herman Waldeck, Willoughby G. Walling, Clark Williams of New York, William E. Woodward of New York, and Walter E. Wilson.

**James Simpson, Recovered,
Arrives in Chicago Today**

Washington, D. C., July 24.—James Simpson of Chicago, who became ill here yesterday, has completely recovered. Mr. Simpson, who came east to attend the funeral of Henry Field, left for Chicago today.

RESORTS AND HOTELS. ILLINOIS.

SULPHUR LICK SPRINGS

The Illinois Baden, Chicago Ill.

RECREATE and
RECUPERATE
at
SULPHUR LICK SPRINGS

Make your vacation this summer a real recuperation from the workday strain. Come to Sulphur Lick Springs.

All the facilities of the smart resort are here planned to fit the needs of the country people to be found at the Springs. Adjoining the Fox River, the Illinois Baden is centrally located and quickly accessible by motor, Burlington Railroad, and by steamer-thirteen miles from Chicago.

The Hotel is modern in every respect—cheerful, light rooms, every convenience, excellent cooking, and all the comforts and light baths, under the administration of skilled staf-

fers. Sulphur Lick Mineral Water is noted for its curative properties, for rheumatism, for gout, diabetes, rheumatism, and for trout leeches and nervousness.

Sports of all kinds are here—baseball, horse racing, one of the best golf courses in the Middle West.

For information, write or phone.

**Sulphur Lick
Springs**
Gen. Nat'l., N.Y.
Wednes., Illinois



MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN.



Petoskey and Charlevoix

PETOSKEY
The Hub of the Northern Michigan Resorts
Situated on the semi-circle of Little Traverse Bay, facing the great Lake Michigan and separated from the inland lakes.

Marvellous air that gives instant relief to hay fever sufferers.

Noted mineral wells. Splendid golf courses. A summer city, amidst nature's choicest landscapes.

Sunsets that are compared favorably with those of Naples.

The Play Ground of the North.

THE MEYERS
Sleeping rooms.
Mrs. G. E. Smith, Prop.

THE NOYES
AND THE ROSE TEAROOM
Mrs. A. S. Noyes, Prop.

THE PLACE HOTEL
Mrs. J. S. King, Prop.

THE KING COTTAGE
Mrs. J. S. King, Prop.

THE SLOCUM
Mrs. E. S. Slocum, Prop.

THE PRIMKIN HOTEL
Mrs. E. S. Primkine, Prop.

THE NEW BRAUN
Good things to eat. Geo. C. Braun, Prop.

CHARLEVOIX

Of the many beautiful spots in Northern Michigan none is more lovely than Charlevoix the Beautiful. Nestled between Pine Lake and Lake Michigan, it offers all the summer diversions, bathing, boating, yachting, fishing, golf, horseback riding, tennis and motoring and miles and miles of excellent auto roads. Write any of the following hotels for full particulars:

CHARLEVOIX-ON-THE-BEACH
Mrs. J. S. Baker, Prop.

THE BELVEDERE
R. P. Foley, Mgr.

HALLETT HOTEL
J. J. Hallett, Prop.

LINCOLN VISTA
J. S. Baker, Prop.

THE BARTLETT
Mrs. E. S. Bartlett, Prop.

THE SHORES COTTAGE
Mrs. M. A. Shore, Prop.

CHARLEVOIX HOTEL
Frank T. Bissell, Prop.

BAY VIEW
HOTEL HOWARD
Mrs. Jane Martin, Prop.
W. T. Pearson, Mgr.



THE MEYERS
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THE NOYES
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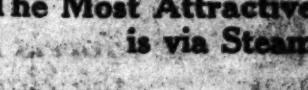
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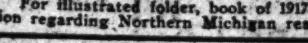
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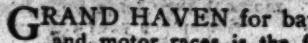
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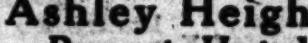
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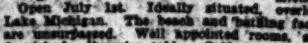
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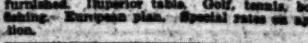
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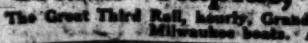
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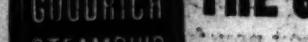
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AIDS OPPOSE BARUCH AS HEAD BUYER FOR U. S.

Fear Effect on Public of Naming Speculator; Is Backed by McAdoo.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.
Washington, D. C., July 28.—[Special.]
A new war board which will have final authority in all the war activities of the government—not connected with the division of the army and navy—with General Wilson presiding over its regular meetings.

There was industries board, supplementing the advisory commission of the war of national defense, with both power to buy and responsibility for keeping the army and navy supplied with arms, munitions and all manner of war material.

These are the two chief features in a new program which it is hoped will be accepted with any degree of certainty that President Wilson will approve and make public within forty-eight hours.

Hustle Stop Confusion.
The program, as it now represents the best judgment of the business men now serving as volunteers in Washington, was born of the necessity of doing something to stop the confusion and conflict of authority which is now prevailing. So long, for instance, as the may department and the shipping board, of which E. N. Hurley of Chicago has just taken charge, are not in close and sympathetic contact, there is likely to be conflict between them. Both could use all the steel plates produced in the United States and all the facilities of shipbuilding plants—the one for the navy, the other for merchant ships.

Houston vs. Hoover.
So long as Secretary Houston and Secretary Hoover, the food dictator, are in opposition, there will be confusion in the production and distribution of food. Mr. Houston's department of agriculture has its market bureau and has been promoting the garden and vegetable campaign; although it started about two months too late on the last day. Mr. Hoover's campaign, so far untried, has conflicted considerably with Secretary Houston's plans and ambitions.

The advisory commission of the council of defense has been, technically, divided about army purchases. Actually its recommendations have been followed closely.

If they had not been, it is fair to say that supplies and preparations for sending the new armies would have been much further along than they are now. But this activity has involved the efforts of the regular army, which have moved more than they can do to move and train and supply, from stores already provided, the more than 1,000,000 soldiers already called into service.

To Iron Out Conflicts.

So the plan for the new war board, which around a single table shall preside at regular meetings, the cabinet members on the present national commission, with the addition of the secretary of war, who has a seat on the advisory council, for this new and vitally important position of chairman of the war industries board and chief purchasing agent. It is also understood that he has the backing of Secretary McAdoo of the treasury. Mr. Baruch is ambitious and expects to get the appointment.

On the other hand it may be said, with full confidence, that from every standpoint, Mr. Baruch's colleagues on the advisory commission are opposed to his appointment.

Colleagues Oppose Speculator.
From the political standpoint, they point out that appointment of a Wall street speculator to such a position would have the worst possible effect on the public. Furthermore Mr. Baruch was the largest personal contributor to the Wilson campaign fund and no administration can afford to have the suspicion of paying political debts in a time of supreme national crisis.

There is no disposition to impugn Mr. Baruch's personal honesty or sincerity, but his business methods are not those which appeal to business men. He rather boasts that he keeps books only on the stubs of his check books and his ideas of business organization are fragmentary. Mr. Baruch prefers in every instance to play a lone hand and his associates find difficulty in cooperating with him.

F. A. Scott: Favored.
The members of the advisory council, if the matter were left to them, would undoubtedly select Frank A. Scott of Cleveland, at present chairman of the general munitions board, as the new chairman of the war industries board and chief purchasing agent for the government in all its war activities. Mr. Scott is one of the big business men now working as volunteers in Washington who have not broken into the newspapers through the instrumentality of press agents or otherwise.

Will Handle Billions.
The position of chief purchasing agent for the army and navy, in the present

HER CHOICE
Miss Krueger Preferred to Do Her Mourning—If Necessary—As a Widow and Not a Fiancee.



Mrs. Louise Robertson

2D ARTILLERY INSPECTED BY COAST OFFICER

Newsy Notes Concerning Chicago's 4 Army Camps.

SECOND FIELDARTILLERY Streeterville.

The camp of the Second artillery—Camp Walpole—was muddy yesterday. The camp is on clay land and the rain made the clay mud. The result was that every time a man walked a few feet, he had to stop and scrape the clay off his boots or he couldn't walk.

Colonel Cyril A. Minot, of the coast artillery inspected each battery yesterday. Col. Millet J. Johnson and his staff accompanied him, and both expressed satisfaction at the showing made by the men.

The camp is now getting in ship shape and everything is running smoothly. Sanitation and policing took up the greater part of the day's work. Shower baths have been arranged and drainage pipes have been laid.

Guards at the entrance of the camp are strict. No one can get in without a pass or a permit to join the Second.

This is one regiment that is not having much trouble with its equipment. All the men are fixed up and they get three "squares" a day at the army. They may stay at the army all night, or they may have a few more nights at home as they wish.

The regiment lacks 400 men. They are expected as the result of a recruiting drive on next Saturday.

The Second hit the streets yesterday and the men were used as drill grounds for the day. Rather raw on the feet of the men—but then—as one of the veterans said—"You're in the army now."

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**MAYOR, AIDED BY
C. WASHINGTON,
WRITES LETTER**

No Blarney of Kings Can
Affect Him, Reply
to Gibbons.

Mayer William Hale Thompson has sent to "The Tribune" the following letter in reply to the open letter addressed to him by Floyd Gibbons, correspondent of "The Tribune" in France, and published in "The Tribune" last Sunday:

CHICAGO, July 26.—Floyd P. Gibbons

—Dear Sir:—An open public letter undoubtedly written by you, addressed, though not delivered, to me, was published in last Sunday's "Tribune." I am apprehensive that its contents were inspired by interests more friendly to other nations than to the United States, and because of the un-American sentiments which it expresses, and the wide publicity accorded them by your paper. I consider it my duty to submit a reply.

I can appreciate the spirit in which Britons, Frenchmen, Parisians, Japanese, and Americans reject the pro-American doctrines advocated by me. My intense Americanism has been inspired by the teachings of our forefathers who founded this republic 146 years ago.

My King's Blarney for Him.

Locally, I have no foreign kin to protect; no foreign land is dear to me; I have no country but this one—my own. And the blandishments of royalty and the glamour of dukes, lords, and aristocracy hold no charm for me. I was taught by my father and mother to revere but one flag—the Stars and Stripes.

Fortunately we do not have to convince. My new doctrines to substantiate what should be our attitude toward existing problems. The immortal farewell address of Washington, with prophetic vision, warned us of the intricacies in which we are involved.

Sug Trespass on Liberty.

The best answer I can return to your query is to invite you to read with care the complete address which Washington left as a precious political heritage to his fellow countrymen. The Securities there emanated should be the guide for true American patriotism today.

I find support for my stand upon present issues in the advice of the father of our country and ample justification for my demand that the world's securities in Washington's closet, with their tenacious power, shall not violate the constitutional rights nor trespass upon the liberties. The citizens of the United States by taking the needed food out of the mouths of Americans, or finally precipitating the youth of the nation into foreign battle without their consent.

From Washington's Address.

I quote the following liberal quotation from Washington's farewell address: "We must, I suppose, let it be hopefully read by my fellow Americans. It would be applicable to the present situation in which we are now involved might be taken as a prospect for our government's future course:

"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted sense of justice and self-sacrifice."

"We are, doubtless, but that in the course of time, and things the fruits of which we wish to secure by a temporary advantage which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which enables human nature. Alas! it is rendered impossible by its vices!"

Cultivate Neutrality.

"In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be eradicated; and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated.

The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual contempt is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity and to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interests. Antipathy in one nation against another necessarily breeds mutual injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be hasty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, unyielding, and bloody contests.

"III WILL Prompts to War.

"The will prompted by ill will and resentment sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government, however, participates in the national prosperity and adopts through passion what would repel; at other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigation of pride, ambition, and other sinuous and perfidious motives. The peace of nations has been the victim.

"III. Russias a passionate attachment of one nation to another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the fate of another nation facilitates the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and inducing into one the policies of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification.

"It leads also to concessions to the

**WOMEN TO CARRY OWN
PARCELS, FOR DISCOUNT**

**DENY ROOSEVELT
INTENDED SNUB
FOR OUR MAYOR**

**Colonel and Thompson
Finally Meet and Talk
Together.**

Washington, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—The women of Washington, led by Mrs. Weston D. Baker, wife of the a military of war, have turned the tables on A. W. Shaw of Chicago, chairman of the commercial committee of the council of national defense, and the merchants of the country.

Mr. Shaw is the leader of the movement, highly approved by merchants, to reduce to a minimum the delivery of parcels and practice of "sending home on approval." Their slogan is "carry your own parcels."

"Very well," says Mrs. Baker, "we will 'carry our own,' but we will demand that the merchants give a discount so that we shall not be paying them for work we do ourselves."

**Review Board Clerk Said
to Have Raised N. Y.
Life Valuation.**

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C. Washington's Address.

"The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

"Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by any tie in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Why Entangle Ourselves?

"Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may feel material injury from external annoyances; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected.

"When belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not let us alone, but will give us provocation; when we may choose peace or war as our interest guided by justice alone, counsel.

"We may go to the advantages of no popular a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice?

"Yours very truly,
WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON,

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 26.—[Special.]—The fate that former President Roosevelt and Mayor William Hale Thompson, both guests at the Moose convention, did not meet until late in the day led to reports that the colonel had refused to see the Chicago official.

The mayor went to the hotel at which the colonel was staying, but missed him. Then it was reported that he had refused to see Thompson, and later it was rumored that Roosevelt issued an ultimatum to the managers of the Moose convention that he would not talk on the same platform with the Chicagoan.

Both of these reports were denied by the officials in charge of the convention and by Mayor Thompson and his friends. Later, as the parade was starting, the two guests of honor met.

"How are you, Thompson?" Col. Roosevelt asked.

"Fine, colonel," Mayor Thompson replied.

"How's Chicago?" the colonel inquired.

"All right," Thompson replied, and the meeting ended.

Kept Watch on Our Mayor.

Mayor Thompson, however, attended the regular Moose convention and made an address there. Some of the leading Moles, however, say they were on the alert during Mayor Thompson's address for any unpatriotic allusions and that he had been forthcoming there would have been an immediate protest on the floor of the convention.

Major Thompson in his speech made another obvious reference to Judge Landis, although he did not name the federal official. "The world seems to be in the throes of an epidemic of hate," the Chicago mayor said, "when men of the bench supposed to hold their positions because of their calmness, judgment, and self-restraint, forsake their high calling to talk at another public official."

Col. Roosevelt's Address.

Col. Roosevelt, in his address tonight at the big open air meeting, made another plea for national preparedness, both for the present war and for the future.

"I would gladly refrain from pointing out shortcomings in the present and the prospective past," he said, "but we have then any indication that we intend to danger only on one side, and serve to do even worse, second the arts of influence."

"Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to do even worse, second the arts of influence."

"The prime fault to remember is our utter helplessness at this moment, six months after we really, four months after we nominally, went to war. The actual event has shown that if we had not been shielded by our allies, a single small German army of a couple of corps or a similar small army of any old world military power—would have conquered us out of hand."

"What I say is, we must be prepared to meet the emergency, and to do our best to meet it."

"Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by any tie in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

"We may go to the advantages of no popular a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice?

**"Yours very truly,
WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON,**

Washington, D. C., July 26.—[Special.]—The fate that former President Roosevelt and Mayor William Hale Thompson, both guests at the Moose convention, did not meet until late in the day led to reports that the colonel had refused to see the Chicago official.

The mayor went to the hotel at which the colonel was staying, but missed him. Then it was reported that he had refused to see Thompson, and later it was rumored that Roosevelt issued an ultimatum to the managers of the Moose convention that he would not talk on the same platform with the Chicagoan.

Both of these reports were denied by the officials in charge of the convention and by Mayor Thompson and his friends. Later, as the parade was starting, the two guests of honor met.

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SOCIETY and Entertainments

Reps Precede Benefit Golf at Onwentsia

ENTERTAINERS attendant upon the benefit golf tournament to be given tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at Onwentsia club in Winnetka will begin today with luncheons and dinners and tea for those who will be at the tournament to be played by Miss Edna Gandy, Miss Alexa Sterling of Astoria, Miss "Chick" Evans, and Edward Gardner for the benefit of the women's section of the navy league. Miss and Mrs. J. O. Hinckley will give a dinner this evening at the club for Prof. and Mrs. John C. Halsey, at which there will be twenty-six guests. Prof. Halsey has been giving a series of morning lectures in private homes in Lake Forest during the summer.

Miss Sterling and Miss Rosemary will be honor guests at a luncheon to be given at the club by Mrs. D. Mark Gandy, chairman of the woman's golf committee, and Miss Elizabeth Adams and Miss Jessie Pauling will also entertain at luncheons at the club before the evening.

Miss John C. Orr of 2001 Michigan avenue will be present today at luncheons as one of a series of small affairs to be given.

In the adjoining gardens in Winnetka of Mrs. Edward S. Rogers, Mrs. W. H. Marshall and Mrs. Prindiville there will be a bridge party this afternoon for the benefit of the navy league.

Miss Ruth Palmer, who is expected to return to the city on Monday, will open her residence Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock for a meeting to which invitations have been given to women of the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-third wards who are connected with the work of national defense. Miss Margaret Vittim will speak on the general purpose of the woman's committee of national defense, and Miss Isabel Ravier, head of the household economics department of the University of Illinois and chairman of the committee of national defense, will speak on conservation. There will also be a group of songs. Mrs. Frederick J. Dow will preside.

The Ravinia club, of which Mrs. Bruce Macmillan Gleason is president, will entertain a children's carnival for next Tuesday afternoon. All children invited admission free, and are asked to come in costume if possible. A special粲tional group will be given and the Chicago Symphony orchestra will play.

There will be a lawn party and informal meeting this evening at the Kenwood club. Members may bring guests. Mrs. Aida J. Brown has gone to Hyannisport, Mass., to spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. Secon Cunningham.

Miss Emma Mathews, whose engagement to Mr. George F. Ritter was recently announced, is the house guest of Miss Rosalie Walker at her summer home in Winnetka.

The appeal for the war relief fund of the Chicago Yacht club will be joined with the proceeds from the benefit bridge party to be given this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the clubhouse. Each participant will be expected to contribute a dollar, and the money will be used for the purchase of materials to be used in preparing hospital supplies.

Mr. Edward F. Kebler, of 5714 Sherman, is spending a few weeks at the summer home of his sister, Mrs. M. D. Wilson, at Lake Forest. Mrs. Kebler, 45, usually spends her summer at Green Lake, Wis., will ship her car to Winnetka about the middle of August, and from there will motor through the mountains, stopping at a number of the tourist resorts and returning to the city about September 15.

A polo bridge and 500 party will be given this afternoon at the Evanston Yacht club for the benefit of the Red Cross and the Navy League.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Gurney Fellows have the city for a vacation at Mackinac and other northern resorts. They are traveling by motor.

Miss Alice Marion, 21, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Marion, 21, of Edgewater Beach hotel, will be married to William McMillan, 26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur V. Lee of Winnetka. A wedding breakfast will be served at the hotel following the ceremony.

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Miss Elizabeth Adis
KOBINE PHOTO

Women Too Busy for Convention: Call is Revoked

THE women's convention, which was to have been held in Springfield Aug. 1 and 2, and for which the Chicago women of the Council of National Defense were making great preparations, has been called off until September, it was announced yesterday.

Miss Harry Vining, director of the woman's committee, gave as the reason the fact that women in the towns of Illinois were too busy at this season with gardening and canning to attend conventions.

Miss Raymond Robins of the department of women and children in industry is greatly interested in this canning work throughout the state, and has started out to organize units of fifty or more girls who will go out to the canneries or farms, or wherever they are needed. The girls will enlist for a certain length of time and the service is to be considered in the light of military obligation. Each unit of girls that is sent out by Miss Robins is to be accompanied by a supervisor and a cook from the School of Domestic Science.

"We have accomplished in the last six months more than we have in the last five years," said Mrs. Henry Dunlap, who has just returned from an investigation trip through Illinois. The work of the boys and girls in making gardens has been most successful. There are today 1,750,000 more acres under cultivation than there were this time last year. This year, although there has been a wonderful vegetable crop, the fruit crop has not been good. That is what we must emphasize next year."

They had a conservation meeting in Winnetka the other day, where they offered a meeting to which invitations have been given to women of the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-third wards who are connected with the work of national defense.

Miss Margaret Vittim will speak on the general purpose of the woman's committee of national defense, and Miss Isabel Ravier, head of the household economics department of the University of Illinois and chairman of the committee of national defense, will speak on conservation. There will also be a group of songs. Mrs. Frederick J. Dow will preside.

Miss Elizabeth Adis will be at the head of a group of young girls who will sell score cards tomorrow at the benefit tournament.

Mr. Ruth Palmer, who is expected to return to the city on Monday, will open her residence Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock for a meeting to which invitations have been given to women of the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-third wards who are connected with the work of national defense.

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born, 40 N. Dearborn.

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LOWEST MORTGAGE RATES.
Ask for list. 1000 N. Dearborn.

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